STATE OF NEW JERSEY CASINO CONTROL COMMISSION June 11, 1986 - 10:30 a.m. 3131 Princeton Pike Lawrenceville, New Jersey

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In Regard to the Matter of:

Application of Trump's Castle: Associates for renewal of its: casino license.

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

VOLUME VII

Pages 1,232 thru 1,277

BEFORE:

WALTER N. READ - Chairman
VALERIE H. ARMSTRONG - Vice-Chair
JOEL R. JACOBSON - Commissioner
CARL ZEITZ - Commissioner
E. KENNETH BURDGE - Commissioner

ALSO PRESENT:

KAREN BIACHE - Senior Procedures Analyst
BARBARA GALLO - Procedures Analyst
THOMAS FLYNN - Public Information Officer

On Behalf of the Commission Staff:

JOHN ZIMMERMAN - Legal JOYOTI FLEMING - Legal

On Behalf of the Division of Gaming Enforcement:

JOHN E. ADAMS, JR. - Deputy Attorney General

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PROCEEDINGS 1 2 (Commencing at 4:25 p.m.) 3 (All five Commissioners are 4 present.) MS. BIACHE: Item No. 30: 5 6 "Decision of the application of 7 Trump's Castle Associates for renewal of its plenary casino license." 8 9 CHAIRMAN READ: We now return to 10 renew our sessions with respect to Trump's 11 Castle Associates' 1986 casino license 12 renewal hearing, and before we proceed any 13 further, I wish to express my appreciation to all counsel for the time and effort they 14 15 have devoted for this matter. I especially 16 wish to note that in my view the Public 17 Advocate has played a constructive and 18 indeed an essential role in these 19 proceedings. 20 I wish to thank Mr. Sciarra for his 21 efforts and for his careful attention to my 22 comments at the outset of the hearing 23 concerning the scope of the issues before

Mr. Sciarra's presentation of his case

was, I think, entirely appropriate to the

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issues at hand and has been most helpful to our resolution of these issues.

There are several matters which we must consider prior to reaching the ultimate issue of licensure. The first such matter, I think, is the petition of Trump's Castle Associates for a reconsideration of condition 59 of its operation certificate. This condition was imposed at last year's license hearing and requires that the licensee designate by December 13th, 1985, three members of its audit committee, two of whom shall shall be independent of management.

The petition seeks modification of the condition so as to require only one independent audit committee member or waiver of compliance with a condition.

The requirement of an audit committee with majority outside representation is imposed by this Commission on all casino enterprises. The Commission's authority to impose this requirement has been upheld by the Appellate Division, and it is, in my view, an essential regulatory

safeguard.

While I realize that this particular casino enterprise has a somewhat different structure from most others, I do not see why it should not be able to meet the requirement that two independent member be appointed to its audit committee.

I, therefore, believe that the relief requested in the petition should be denied.

I also note that it is now a year since the condition was imposed and six months since the time expired that was originally set for compliance and agreed to by the licensee. The only movement toward compliance was the submission of the name o one proposed independent audit committee member who clearly failed to meet this Commission's criteria for independence.

I would, therefore, move at this time that the petition be denied, and that Trump Castle Associates be required to full comply with the existing condition within 9 days.

Is there a second for that motion?

COMMISSIONER ZEITZ: Second, Mr. 1 Chairman. 2 CHAIRMAN READ: Any discussion? Ιf 3 not, on the motion made and seconded, those in favor? (All Commissioners present voted in 6 favor of the motion.) 7 CHAIRMAN READ: It's unanimously 8 carried. 9 10 We also have a number of unresolved matters concerning the holders of bonds 11 12 issued by Trump's Castle Funding, The first such matter Incorporated. 13 14 involves a request for waiver of qualification. 15 16 Mr. Adams, at the opening sessions of this hearing, I believe you indicated 17 that subject to the receipt of certain 13 additional information, the Director was 19 20 prepared to consent to the requested 21 waivers. 22 Would you bring us up to date with 23 the request of the Director's position? 24 MR. ADAMS: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I've received additional 25

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documentation from Mr. Pickus about certain of the bondholders, which would indicate that those that had a large amount on certain lists, in fact, were holding it in some capacity for others. So that there isn't a large percentage being held by any one particular entity, subject, of course, to the previous discussions we've had concerning, I think, Westinghouse Pension Corporation.

In addition, additional information was presented which indicated some additional funds were being held by a custodian bank.

Again, when that was considered in the context of the seven percent discounted bonds, that face amount again was reduced to a lower percentage.

At this time, I'm prepared to represent that the Director would concur in the waiver of those bondholders, subject to the previous comments that I made in my letter report about the bondholders as financial sources.

CHAIRMAN READ: Thank you.

Based on what's just been placed on the record, I would move that qualification of the holders of the Series A-1 and Series A-2 bonds issued by Trump's Castle Funding Incorporated be waived, pursuant to Section 85(d)(1) of the Act.

Is there a second for that motion?

COMMISSIONER ZEITZ: Second that motion, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN READ: Any discussion?

COMMISSIONER JACOBSON: Mr.

Chairman, I don't believe it would be a surprise to anyone that I am not going to support this motion. As I have stated on many occasions in the past, and in particular at the initial licensing hearing of Trump Castle Associates last year,

Section 85 of the Act clearly states that any person who or entity which lends money to a casino licensee or hold bonds or other securities of a casino licensee must be qualified. As I stated at last year's hearing, it is obvious that the only asset which stands behind the Trump Castle Funding bonds, and which makes these bonds saleable,

1	is the casino-hotel. These are securities
2	of the casino licensee, and I am once again
3	unimpressed by the complex array of
4	non-functioning corporations which have been
5	created to disguise this basic fact.
6	Accordingly, I will, as I have in
7	the past, vote against the motion.
8	CHAIRMAN READ: Further discussion
9	on this motion?
10	COMMISSIONER ZEITZ: I would just
11	point out that waivers are always revocable.
12	CHAIRMAN READ: Any further
13	discussion or comment?
14	If not, on the motion made and
15	second, those in favor?
16	(Chairman Read, Commissioners
17	Armstrong, Zeitz and Burdge voted in favor
18	of the motion.)
19	(Commissioner Jacobson voted in
20	opposition to the motion.)
21	CHAIRMAN READ: Motion carries four
22	to one.
23	We also have the question of the
24	status of the bondholders as financial
25	sources, and specifically the status of

Westinghouse Pension Investment Corporation
as a financial source.

Based on the information previously placed on the record, including the fact that the largest bondholder, Westinghouse Pension Investment Corporation, holds only 12.3 percent of the freely-traded and widely-distributed public offering, it's argueable that the bondholders are not financial sources under Section 84(b) of the Act.

However, I wish to make clear that the Commission has never established, and in my view, should not now establish a ruling that a holder of less than 15 percent of the debt security offering is necessarily outside the purview of Section 84(b).

I must also note in our original ruling in this matter, we indicated that the initial holders of the bonds would not necessarily be financial sources and anticipated those holders would resell to the public.

Westinghouse has not resold to the public, but the majority of other holders

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have, and thus the bonds can be described as widely distributed and freely traded.

While I do not think that any of the holders should be considered financial sources, I would condition this ruling in the case of Westinghouse on the obligation of that entity to resell its holdings to the public over the course of the next license year.

In this way, the intent of our initial ruling will be carried out and the bonds which Westinghouse now holds may, like the vast majority of the other outstanding bonds, be considered tradings in the public market.

In the event the condition I suggested is unfulfilled at the time of licensing next year, Trump's Castle Associates is advised that it will be required without further notice from us to redeem the bonds held by Westinghouse.

I would, therefore, move that the Commission rule that the holders of the bonds are not financial sources subject to the condition I have specified with respect

to the Westinghouse Pension Investment 1 Corporation. 2 Is there a second for that motion? 3 COMMISSIONER BURDGE: Second the motion. Any discussion? CHAIRMAN READ: 6 COMMISSIONER JACOBSON: 7 8 Chairman, for the reasons I have already stated, I oppose the motion to waive the 9 10 qualification of the bondholders we've been discussing. But even more fundamentally, I 11 12 cannot support the motion to find that the bondholders are not financial sources. 1.3 14 With respect to Section 84(b), we are faced with this statute which expressly 15 16 requires a qualification of all bondholders, assuming the bonds bear a relation to a 17 18 casino proposal. I am aware that the Commission has 19 20 previously ruled that where bonds are widely distributed and freely traded, holdings of 21 22 any particular bondholders do not bear a relation under the statute. 23 24 Although these bonds were 25 originally placed with a pre-selected group

of institutions through a private placement, the Commission at last year's meeting, extended the widely distributed and freely traded rationale on the representation that the private placement was being made with the anticipation that a true public offering would follow.

While there is evidence that most of the bonds made their way into the public market, I am not convinced that Section 84(b) allows for any excdeption. In my estimation, this is particularly the case with respect to the bonds held by Westinghouse Pension Investments Corporation.

Even under last year's rationale, any original purchaser which failed over the course of this past license year, to utilize the mechanism for distributing its bonds in the public market, was subject to classification as a financial source.

I cannot agree that we should delay any longer in making that determination. While I am not unsympathetic to the impact such a ruling will have on the licensee,

there are appropriate provisions already in the bonds which, if employed, would remove these bondholders from financial source status in the event the Division is unable to report on Westinghouse prior to the expiration of the current license. While activation of the redemption provision at this time may not be to the licensee's liking, I do believe that the Commission at last year's meeting fully contemplated its exercise under such circumstances.

In my view, Mr. Chairman, all of the bondholders are financial sources, and obviously I can't support the motion.

CHAIRMAN READ: Any further comment or discussion?

COMMISSIONER ZEITZ: Just briefly, Mr. Chairman. I support the motion as made. I think it does not explicitly address it, but I think implicitly it may imply that at some point, if Westinghouse moves to reduce its position in these bonds, that it may reach a point at some point where it shares all of the attributes of the bonds as held widely by the public, and that might

alleviate some portion of that problem. CHAIRMAN READ: Any other comment or discussion? If not, on the motion as made and seconded, all those in favor? (Chairman Read, Commissioners Armstrong, Zeitz and Burdge voted in favor of the motion.) (Commissioner Jacobson voted in opposition to the motion.) CHAIRMAN READ: That motion carries four to one. I believe we can now turn to the primary focus of this hearing, the Marina District Roadway Improvements.

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As I made clear in my comments at the outset of this hearing, it is not our purpose to make a factual determination as to the types of road improvements needed in the Marina area, or to make a legal determination as the enforceability of the roadway improvements contract. Rather, we are concerned with Section 84(e) of the Casino Control Act, which requires that the licensee satisfy us that it is in compliance with the Coastal Area Facility Review Act; with the specific condition of Trump Castle Associates' casino license that it adhere to all conditions of its CAFRA permit; and, finally, with the licensee's representations made at last year's hearing that it would honor the roadway improvements contract and the joint venture agreement.

The essential facts bearing on these issues are undisputed, and I will attempt to briefly summarize them. However, I must first note that, especially during the latter stages of this hearing, factual disputes have developed over matters which are at best tangential to the issues before us. I suspect that these

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disagreements are to some degree attributable to differences in recollection concerning matters which happened over a year ago, and which took place in an atmosphere of great pressure and when all of the participants were very weary and probably a little groggy. At any rate, I do not believe that resolution of these specific factual discrepancies is necessary, in view of their limited relevance to the issues before us. My review of the record shows that while there were differences as to details, there is really little disagreement as to what the Trump Organization knew about the roadway improvement plans and the magnitude of the projected costs, prior to last year's license proceeding. So too, the organization was clearly dissatisfied with the proposed road design before the issuance of the casino license. In any event, to the extent that any of these conflicts may reflect negatively on the qualifications of any of the individuals involved, they will be fully investigated by the Division. Should the Division report to us during the license year

on these matters, the applicant will bear the continuing burden of demonstrating its fitness for licensure by clear and convincing evidence. However, I do not think that any of the conflicting testimony now before us should affect our handling of the roadway improvements issue or should otherwise detain us from completing this hearing today.

Having said that, I will now attempt to set forth the essential chronology, as I understand it from the record. I will begin by noting that CAFRA issued a permit to Hilton Hotels Corporation in mid-1983. That permit requires the permittee to take all measures required by the Department of Environmental Protection to mitigate the impact of the proposed facility on area traffic, and make financial contributions in accordance with state, regional and local transportation plans.

The specific obligation of Hilton under its CAFRA permit, and of Harrah's and Golden

Nugget under similar permits issued for their proposed facilities in the Marina area, was defined through a series of discussions which

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took place in 1983 and early 1984. In those discussions, the three casino developers were aided by their traffic consultant, Wilbur Smith and Associates, and DEP availed itself of the traffic planning and engineering expertise of the Department of Transportation.

The result of these discussions was
the Marina District Roadway Improvements
Concept Plan IV-A, which was prepared by
Wilbur Smith and Associates. In view of the
fact that the plan required construction
activities on existing state roadways, the
three developers signed a joint venture agreement in order to "enter into an agreement with
DOT for the...completion of construction of
the ro dway improvements...and...to enter into
construction contracts for the construction of
such improvements."

On the same date that t e developers entered into a joint venture agreement,

March 27, 1984, they also entered into a contract with DOT. That contract required

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construction in two phases. Phase one entailed construction by September 15, 1985, of at-grade improvements at the intersection of Route 87 and Huron venue, and further required construction, by March 31, 1987, of an overpass at that intersection. Phase two required construction, by March 31, 1987, of at-grade improvements to Route 30 and an overpass at the intersection of Route 30 and Huron Avenue.

In the contract the developers expressly acknowledged that all of the phase one and
phase two improvements were "reasonable and
necessary from the standpoint of good transportation planning." In addition, the contract
provided that the contractual obligation of
the developers to immediately proceed to
design both phases and constr ct phase one
was "unconditional." The contract did provide
that the contractual obligation of the
developers to build phase two was contingent
upon the receipt of reinvestment tax credit,
but the developers also acknowledged that
construction of both phases was required to

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satisfy their obligations under their CAFRA
permits.

In addition, by a letter of understanding dated March 26, 1984, the Division of Coastal Resources advised the three developers that, in order to fulfill the condition of their CAFRA permits regarding transportation, they were required to complete all improvements in the Marina District Roadway Improvements Concept Plan IV-A.

It is thus clear that Hilton, along with the other two developers, was required as a condition of its CAFRA permit to construct the phase one and phase two improvements described in Concept Plan IV-A and in the contract with DOT.

On April 27, 1985, Trump's Castle

Associates' predecessor in interest entered
into a contract to purchase the casino hotel
constructed by Hilton. In that contract the
purchaser agreed to assume all of the seller's
obligations under the "roadway improvements
contract." The contract to purchase the
hotel defined the term roadway improvements

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contract as including all obligations under a series of documents. The documents specified included not only the contract with DOT itself, but also, among other things, the joint venture agreement and the letter of understanding from the Division of Coastal Resources.

At Trump's Castle Associates' casino
license hearing on June 14, 1985, the applicant
stipulated that it "intends to honor, in all
respects, the terms of the agreement dated
March 27, 1984, that Trump's predecessor in
interest, Hilton, through a joint venture with
Harrah's Marina and GNAC, entered into with the
State of New Jersey." In addition, the
licensee represented, through its counsel,
that it had a legal commitment under the
contract and joint venture agreement, and would
fulfill that commitment.

The closing on the contract to purchase the hotel took place on June 17, 1985. As part of that closing, Hilton assigned to Trump's Castle Associates, and Trump's Castle Associates assumed, all Hilton's obligations under the roadway improvements contract, as that term

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is defined in the contract to purchase the hotel.

The casino hotel opened to the public on June 19, 1985. On June 20, representatives of Trump's Castle Associates, Harrah's and GNAC met with DOT. At that meeting, Robert Trump indicated that, in view of the recent, fast moving events surrounding the purchase of the hotel, he was not in a position to comment on Trump's Castle Associates' obligation to participate in the roadway improvements contract.

On July 15, 1985, CAFRA sent a letter
to Trump's Castle Associates confirming that
the CAFRA permit for the casino hotel facility
contained a transportation condition, and that
compliance with that condition required implementation of the DOT contract by Trump's Castle
Associates. At about this same time, on
July 12, 1985, DOT Commissioner Bodman wrote
to Robert Trump, requesting confirmation that
Trump's Castle Associates intended to assume
Hilton's obligations under the roadway
improvements contract. Harvey Freeman responded with a letter of July 22, questioning the

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need for the improvements detailed in the
contract and requesting a meeting.

A meeting was held on July 25, at which Donald Trump expressed to Commissioner Bodman his objections to the improvements called for in the contract. At the direction of Commissioner Bodman, Jack Friedenrich and other DOT staff members undertook a review of the improvements. The engineering and planning staffs of DOT concluded that the improvements called for in the contract should go forward.

Wilbur Smith and Associates subsequently developed, on behalf of Trump's Castle
Associates, an alternative and much less
ambitious roadway improvement plan, which was
submitted to DOT in December 1985. Following
DOT staff review, representatives of DOT and
Trump's Castle Associates again met in
February 1986. The DOT staff did not accept
the methodology and conclusions of the new
plan, and by letter of March 7, 1986, Commissioner Bodman requested Donald Trump to
unequivocally affirm Trump's Castle Associates
intention to perform in accordance with the

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Chairman Read roadway improvements contract.

On March 26, 1986, Trump's Castle
Associates and GNAC instituted suit against
DOT, seeking to rescind the roadway improvements contract.

Finally, on May 20, 1986, the Division of Coastal Resources notified this Commission that, in view of Trump's refusal to continue the process of impelementing the transportation requirements of the CAFRA permit originally issued to Hilton, Trump's Castle Associates is in violation of CAFRA.

On the basis of even this brief
historical summary, it is clear that Trump's
Castle Associates has a transportation obligation under its CAFRA permit; that satisfaction
of that obligation requires the construction of
the phase one and phase two improvements; that
neither CAFRA's imposition of the transportation condition nor its determination that the
condition requires implementation of phase one
and phase two has been appealed; and that the
transportation condition will remain regardless
of the outcome of the litigation over the

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contract with DOT. One other thing is also abundantly clear: that no progress is being made, or has been made for some time, toward the fulfillment of the CAFRA permit transportation obligation.

While the need for the phase one and phase two improvements has not been an issue at this hearing, it has become obvious from the testimony of various witnesses that this is an area of considerable disagreement. We cannot settle that disagreement here and now, but we can take action to help insure that it does not needlessly further delay the start of the appropriate road improvement construction.

In this regard, among the most illuminating testimony we heard at this hearing was that of Mr. Weingart. Mr. Weingart noted that the CAFRA permit for what is now Trump's Castle has never been suspended or revoked, and remains valid. However, he also explained that, in keeping with CAFRA's letter to this Commission stating that Trump's Castle Associates is in violation of CAFRA, suspension or revocation

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proceedings may be instituted. Most significantly, Mr. Weingart also explained that, if the licensee challenges the assumptions and conclusions of Concept Plan IV-A, and seeks to demonstrate that changed circumstances render that plan no longer valid, there are procedures available whereby the licensee can seek a modification of the transportation requirement of its CAFRA permit. Indeed, Mr. Weingart described the CAFRA modification process as "very open," and opined that an application from Trump's Castle Associates might result in settlement discussions as well as modification proceedings.

Mr. Weingart also noted that Trump's
Castle Associates has not sought to avail
itself of the administrative modification
process, and I for one find it disheartening
that our licensee has thus far eschewed this
process, and chosen instead to pursue litigation over the contract with DOT.

I also note that Mr. Friedenrich testified that, if confronted with assumptions concerning future developments in the Marina

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District which are different from those underlying Concept Plan IV-A, DOT's design and engineering staffs would consider whether the requirements for roadway improvements should be revised. I assume that DOT would play a major role in any CAFRA permit modification proceedings, and, contrary to certain assertions made at this hearing, I have no reason to think that DOT would approach such proceedings with any motivation other than serving the reasonable and necessary transportation needs of the public.

As I have by this time made clear, in my view Trump's Castle Associates should be required, at a minimum, immediately to seek modification of the transportation requirements of its CAFRA permit, and to pursue all available procedures for such modifications in good faith and with all reasonable speed. Of course, participation by the other two developers seems advisable, and I assume they would seek to join, or Trump's Castle Associates would seek to cause them to join, in the CAFRA proceedings. If those proceedings result in a

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transportation plan acceptable to the developers and DEP, the public interest will be served and Section 84(e) of the Act and the applicable condition of Trump Castle Associates' casino license will be satisfied. If, on the other hand, the developers refuse to accept CAFRA's determination and Trump Castle Associates'

CAFRA permit is ultimately revoked, the suitability of that entity to continue to hold a casino license will have to be reconsidered.

ciates should be required to make reports to this Commission on its activities with respect to the roadway improvements, not less frequently than every other month, beginning on August 1, 1986. Furthermore, if those reports do not reveal substantial progress within the license year, this Commission should, in my view, consider taking more direct action. Of course, we have not sought at this hearing to determine what road improvements are required in the Marina District, and have left that determination to other agencies with greater expertise and experience in this area. However, this is

not to say that we lack the statutory authority to take a more direct and substantive role, if it becomes clear that this is necessary in order to achieve expeditious resolution of this matter.

With respect to the representations made at last year's license proceedings, in view of the contempt which the licensee's witnesses expressed for Concept Plan IV-A at this hearing, it is less than clear to me why the licensee so readily assumed Hilton's obligations under the DOT contract and joint venture agreement, and so unreservedly assured this Commission that it would honor those obligations. It is evident from the totality of the testimony that, prior to purchasing the facility and assuming Hilton's obligations with respect to the improvements, the licensee was in possession of the contract, which clearly described phase one and phase two and clearly stated that each phase involved an elevated roadway; and was also in possession of the plans for the entire project and of Hilton's voluminous files on the matter. The licensee

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likewise had at least some information about the cost of the improvements, and in fact, disclosed to potential bondholders that the cost of phase one alone had been estimated by GNAC at \$36,000,000.

I therefore must conclude that the licensee had, or at the very least should have had, an understanding of what it was obligating itself to do when it assumed Hilton's position under the contract with DOT.

I also find it most difficult, in light of the provisions of the DOT contract which I previously described, to accept the notion that what has been described here as paragraph "O" can be viewed as permitting avoidance of the contractual obligations if they were later deemed to be unreasonable. I also note that the complaint seeking to void the contract makes no mention of paragraph O, nor is it pleaded as a basis for relief.

I certainly understand that the hectic activity prior to the purchase of the casino hotel strained the resources of the licensee and made great demands on the time and attention

of its key personnel. However, I still find its handling of the roadway improvements matter perplexing and unsatisfactory, and I anticipate that, from this day forward, the licensee will give the matter all necessary attention and will devote all available resources to obtaining a prompt determination from CAFRA as to its obligations and to constructing the road improvements which CAFRA determines as necessary to serve the public interest. I will accept the licensee's pledge, given in testimony before us, that cost is not the primary concern and that the licensee will seek to construct whatever road improvements are mandated in the Marina District. I will await with great interest a demonstration that this is the case.

Having expressed my reservations about the licensee's handling of this matter, I nonetheless believe that we can find that, in view of the existence of a valid CAFRA permit for its facility, Trump's Castle Associates is in compliance with Section 84(e) of the Casino Control Act. In addition, in view of the efforts the licensee has made to present a

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revised improvement plant to DOT, and the issues it has raised concerning the validity of the existing roadway improvements contract, T believe that we can find that the licensee has fulfilled its representation that it would assume the contractual obligations and rights under the contract and would deal with DOT, CAFRA and the other casinos as a signatory to the agreement rather than as an interested, but uncommitted, Marina area developer. I am, however, disheartened that the licensee never submitted the final revised version of its road improvement plan to DOT. As I have previously indicated, I anticipate that the licensee's future efforts will demonstrate, with far more clarity than its past performance, its expressed desire to construct, regardless of cost, appropriate roadway improvements.

In summary, I move that the Commission rule that Trump's Castle Associates has satisfied the requirements of Section 84(e) of the Casino Control Act, and has made minimally adequate efforts to fulfill the condition of its casino license requiring

compliance with all conditions of its

CAFRA permit and the representations made to

the Commission. I further move that the

licensee be required, at a minimum, to move

immediately before CAFRA to seek modification

of the transportation requirement of its CAFRA

permit, and to implement whatever road

improvements are finally determined by CAFRA

to be necessary. In addition, I move that

the licensee submit bi-monthly reports,

beginning August 1, 1986, to this Commission

on its efforts to obtain modification of

its CAFRA permit, and, more generally, on

all of its activities with respect to the

roadway improvements issue.

of this proceeding, I move that the Commission renew the casino license of Trump's Castle Associates and approve all of the terms, recommendations and conditions set forth in the Commission staff reports, other than matters which have been addressed in previous votes at this hearing, and that the Commission renew the casino hotel alcoholic beverage license of Trump's Castle Associates.

Is there a second for that motion?

COMMISSIONER BURDGE: Mr. Chairman,

members of the Commission, I believe that it

is important for me to state for the public

record that although I was not present the

entire relicensing hearing, I have reviewed

all of the transcripts of the proceedings,

all of the reports, and all of the evidence

submitted.

Mr. Chairman, I concur with your remarks, and I second your motion.

CHAIRMAN READ: Thank you. Further comment or discussion?

COMMISSIONER ARMSTRONG: Yes. Mr. Chairman, I have some comments I would like to make about the motion. Before I get into that, I would just like to indicate that I support your comments concerning the role of the Public Advocate in this case. I have to say that Mr. Sciarra did a fine job and fulfilled his responsibility on behalf of the Public Advocate in this particular case.

With regard to your comments Mr. Chairman, I cannot support the motion to grant the casino license at this time.

my inability to support the motion, I must note that I do fully concur in your comments that if a casino license is issued, it must be conditioned on this licensee immediately seeking a modification of its CAFRA permit and ultimately fulfilling its obligations as defined by CAFRA with respect to the roadway improvements. However, I must note that I find the licensee's failure to exhaust its administrative remedies prior to filing a lawsuit inexcusable.

I also find it difficult to accept
the licensee's representations that it truly
does desire to perform roadway improvements
when the lawsuit it has filed is for
rescision of the contract rather than for
modification.

I cannot join in this motion
because I believe that the license cannot be
issued until what I will politely refer to
as the discrepancies in the testimony have
been resolved. While not every
inconsistency among witnesses should cause
this Commission to withhold approval of the

casino license application, in this matter there were numerous direct and sharp conflicts involving the testimony of the key officials of the licensee, on the other hand, and three practicing attorneys on the other.

> Without attempting to decide at this point which of the conflicting versions is truthful, I must observe that the conflict is significant and the testimony on either side cannot be lightly dismissed.

In my opinion, this conflict does not concern an inconsequential matter.

With regard to the relevance of this testimony to the issues outlined at the outset of this proceeding, it should first be noted that it was the Trump group who vigorously asserted that certain materials were withheld by Hilton, and that it had neither the opportunity nor the information to form any opinion regarding the reasonableness of and the necessity for the proposed roadway improvements, until some point subsequent to the opening of the casino.

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The Public Advocate has correctly observed that the truth of these assertions bears directly on the purpose and intent of the Trump group with respect to the roadway improvements at the time of the initial license hearing in 1985 and through the ensuing year. As one Commissioner, I cannot reach a conclusion on the critical issue of whether the licensee set about in good faith to fulfill its obligations and representations, or whether it carried out a plan of subverting the DOT agreement and the CAFRA condition in which it undertook in order to obtain approval to open and operate its casino.

Of a more fundamental and disturbing nature is the issue which these discrepancies raise as to the candor and honesty with which this licensee approached this proceeding. Although the argument has been made that we should not consider this fundamental question at this time, I must note that Mr. Ribis himself recognized in his summation that character and fitness are always under review at the time of the

casino license renewal. Indeed, if my recollection serves me correctly, Mr. Ribis expressly referred to Section 84(c) of the Act which sets forth the standard of good character, honesty and integrity for casino licensees. I must agree with Mr. Ribis in this regard. However, I cannot, as he would, conclude that the key personnel in the Trump organization have met that exacting andard in this case without resolving the open questions raised by the severe and striking contrast in the testimony presented to us.

before it on its public agenda, cases in which individual employees are confronted with the allegation that they have withheld information on their disclosure forms or interviews with the Division of Gaming Enforcement investigators. Every week this Commission denies licenses to people who seek to work at every level in the casino industry because they refused to treat the Commission with honesty and openness, even in cases where the matter withheld itself

might not have constituted cause for denial. Without judging what the ultimate outcome of further proceedings in the present matter would be, I cannot reconcile our handling of individual employee licenses with our granting of a casino license on the state of the present record.

While in my judgment there's a cloud over this license which must be dispelled before we may renew it, I recognize that considerations of fairness dictate that the licensee have a full opportunity to argue against such a grievous result and to present any further evidence which it can marshall in favor of relicensure.

In view of the expiration of the present license on June 19th, it would seem that this proceeding could not be properly concluded before the expiration date.

Since the character issue arose in the course of this hearing, and since the parties could not in good faith have delineated this issue at an earlier point and be prepared to meet it, I would suggest

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that this is an appropriate matter for treatment under the Administrative Procedure Act provision, which allows continuation of a license through its expiration date when necessary to complete administrative proceedings.

I would also suggest that the Division of Gaming Enforcement undertake a complete investigation into the matters which have given rise to these testimonial disputes and that a conference be held among the attorneys for the various parties so as to prepare for the next phase of this proceeding. In this way, Mr. Chairman, I believe this Commission can fulfill its obligation and can assure itself as to the continued fitness of this licensee while affording fair and equitable procedures.

I would also note, Mr. Chairman, that this matter is distinguishable from a situation which confronted us at the Harrah's Marina license renewal several weeks ago. In that case, this Commission was confronted just prior to the hearing with serious negative allegations about the

licensee. However, those allegations appeared in newspaper articles which were not part of the record in that proceeding, and the Division of Gaming Enforcement was asked to investigate those allegations and report back to us.

In the current proceeding, we are confronted with substantial inconsistencies in the record before us which raise questions as to whether this Commission was misled at the time of libersure last year and which also raised serious question as to whether one or more witnesses has given false testimony before us during this current proceeding.

For all of these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I will oppose the motion to grant the license at this time.

CHAIRMAN READ: Thank you. I would like to note parenthetically on the subject of conflicting testimony Commissioner Armstrong has referred to, that I found the testimony of the two New York attorneys who appeared before us to be not particularly helpful, to say the least. I frankly cannot

typed on the Dreyer & Traub word processor under the apparent control of Mr.

Intriligator, was not seen by the Trump organization attorneys. This is especially so, I think, in view of the letter in evidence transmitting on April 20th, the draft from Mr. Intriligator to Mr. Cowell and the failure of Trump's Castle Associates to produce Mr. Intriligator at this hearing, who obviously would have had the greatest information and knowledge available on that subject.

Also, I cannot accept the testimony that Hilton's New Jersey counsel had totally lost face with its client, as testified to by those two attorneys, in view of the testimony elicited by Mr. Ribis in the' course of the further hearing, that the firm continues to represent Hilton on a wide variety of matters. The inconsistency of those statements, I just found too difficult to accept.

On the motion as made and seconded, is there further comment?

COMMISSIONER JACOBSON: Mr.

Chairman, with regard to this main issue of the roadway improvements, I would offer the following comments:

The Public Advocate has a statutory right to intervene in proceedings before this Commission. I supported that right when this issue came before the Commission. Yet I cannot help observe now, from the vantage point of hindsight, that the Public Advocate was pitching in the wrong ballpark.

This Commission has no authority to determine whether or not Trump Castle is in violation of its contract with the Department of Transportation. That decision properly lies elsewhere.

Similarly, the fundamental justification for the Public Advocate's intervention vanished when evidence was adduced that Trump Castle to this moment still holds a valid CAFRA permit.

If the Department of Environmental Protection has determined that the licensee is in violation of its CAFRA permit and revoked the permit, this Commission will

obviously take the necessary regulatory action.

But no such action has been taken by the D.E.P., and this Commission has no justification to revoke a license if the D.E.P. feels its CAFRA permit has been violated but does nothing about it.

Due process may be tedious, but all of us in this hearing are Exhibit A evidence of its requisite value.

The solution recommended by the Chairman's motion is the proper approach under these circumstances. It requires a series of actions which frankly should have been taken by the parties on their own initiative long before these hearings began.

Mr. Chairman, I support your motion.

CHAIRMAN READ: Further discussion or comment? Hearing none, on the motion made and seconded, those in favor?

(Chairman Read, Commissioners

Burdge, Jacobson and Zeitz voted in favor of the motion.)

(Commissioner Armstrong voted in

oppositon to the motion.)

CHAIRMAN READ: Motion carries four to one.

I think that concludes the hearings at this time. As I indicated, I do appreciate the work of counsel throughout the matter.

We stand adjourned.

(Meeting adjourned at 5:10 p.m.)